ملخص بحث تخرج للطالب: ضحى مصطفى محمد رضا

**Detection of adverse Drug Events by hospital pharmacist in Baghdad**

Adverse drug events are preventable most of the time. Even then it is reported to be the 8th-leading cause of death which exceeds the deaths attributable to motor vehicle accidents, breast cancer or AIDS. These results shows that even in developed country where expertise are practicing such system, the ADR related deaths are a matter of serious concerns. Pharmacovigilance system implementation is the need which is possible by collaboration between academia, health care providers including pharmacist, patient, manufacturer, government, media, and civil society, Uppsala Monitoring Center (UMC), Sweden operating under (WHO), FDA, Isop and other international organization working on drug safety. This cross-sectional survey was conducted with a convenience sample of 50 pharmacists to collect information on what they know, believe, and do regarding adverse drugs reaction monitoring and the Iraqi PV program. The present study is similar to previous studies conducted in, many developing countries. This study showed the lack of development in the use of modern methods in reducing ADEs , only 28 % clinical pharmacists have access to internet on computer in the facility, these percentages low in comparison to another studies performed other countries , The results of our study showed that 80% not use of the electronic health record system in the iraqi hospital . Inadequate knowledge of healthcare professionals is most probably due to the fact that drug safety is not taken seriously worldwide, particularly in developing countries, although it should be one of the top priorities in healthcare programs. Furthermore, the PV center activities are still inadequate with no sufficient advertising about it in Iraq , about 54 % of pharmacists direct talk to the physiaican about the medication issue, and about 40% of pharmacists provide training sessions to the hospital nursing staff about medication , and in this study show the 58% agreement the pharmacist with regularly reviews new medication orders before dispending to in-patient , and 60%agreement for strongly collabration with physicions regarding medication monitoring , and 48 % the physicians responds promptly to report of ADEs these ,46 % agree about prevent ADEs is priority for the hospital so This study showed that there is cooperation between pharmacists and doctors and this is very necessary in order to reduce the ADEs .

ملخص بحث تخرج للطالب: عبير امجد حميد

**Measure the Anxiety and Depression Among Students in Different Collage of University of Baghdad**

The present study is one of the epidemiological studies about depression and anxiety among Baghdad University students and indicates that undergraduate students in the University of Baghdad experience anxiety and depression which are associated with various sociodemographic and educational factors. This research study sought to better understand the association among anxiety and depression, as well as examined the possibility of social support as a moderator in relation to these variables. The research gathered data through a survey method, collecting information on the students’ anxiety and depression symptoms. The results of this study support the gender-based measurement. Anxiety and depression can be taken as a reliable indicator for assessment of mental illness in the community.

Analyzing this data, it was found that the sample mean on both anxiety and depression was between the normal and board line.

As shown in tables above, when males and females are compared for anxiety, It is therefore, inferred from this that males and females differ on the measure of anxiety. Females have higher scores for anxiety than males and for dentistry (12:5) more than Ibn Rushed (8:7) and the last one more than pharmacy (5:2). It means that females report more anxiety symptoms than males. Dysfunctional anxiety is one of the most common psychological issues in college-aged populations and adolescents worldwide.These inconsistent findings could have been arisen because of hosts of factors. Increasing threat and insecurity about of fear of failure could have been responsible for these inconsistent findings. Besides, methodological issues (including sample size, methods of student recruitment, and response rate issues could also be the reason of inconsistent findings.

As shown in tables above, when males and females are compared for depression. It is, therefore, inferred from this that males and females differ on the measure of depression. Females have higher scores on depression than males for the three different collages, also the dentistry (6:3) more than Ibn rushd (7:2) and the last one more than pharmacy (5:2). It means that the females report more depressive symptomology than males. The gender difference in depression is one of the most robust findings in psychiatric epidemiology. Kessler et al. (1994) reported that women in the United States are about two thirds more likely than men to be depressed, and a national psychiatric morbidity survey in Britain showed a similar greater risk of depression for women. Poor and negative self-concept also could directly contribute along with more negative life events experienced by women to the differential rate of depression in men and women.

Higher age and year of study is strongly associated with depression and anxiety among this representative sample of students in Baghdad University. These results are similar with other studies findings.

The cumulative percent found in our study to show the prevalence of anxiety and depression were 14%, 30%, and 34% for anxiety for the college of Pharmacy, Ibn Rushd and Dentistry respectively. Whereas it was 14%, 18%, 18% for depression for the college of Pharmacy, Ibn Rushd and Dentistry respectively.

ملخص بحث تخرج للطالب: الزهراء يوسف احمد

**An Assessment of Healthcare Staff's Knowledge About, Attitude Toward, Influenza Vaccination in Iraq**

This study investigated knowledge of, and attitude to seasonal influenza vaccination in HCPs. Several studies have shown that influenza vaccination is effective in protecting HCPs against infection, minimizing transmission of the disease to their patients and decreasing mortality and morbidity among vulnerable patient. Vaccination also reduced absenteeism and improved the health status of HCPs. The results of the present study revealed a low percentage of influenza immunization among HCPs (18.9%) during 2018-2019 season.

Our data revealed significant gaps in HCPs’ knowledge about influenza vaccination. The low rate of immunization in HCPs practising in iraq seems likely to be related to lack of knowledge and awareness. However this study did not demonstrate a consistent positive correlation between HPCs’ belief in the effectiveness of the influenza vaccine and the decision to be immunized. The results of our study showed that 71.7% of participants believed that influenza vaccine is effective in preventing influenza.in addition, our data showed variable levels of awareness of and knowledge about influenza vaccination in HCPs. Most HCPs had basic knowledge of the influenza vaccine and infection and most participating HCPs were aware that people with asymptomatic influenza can transmit influenza 49.1%.Previous studies have reported variable rates of belief among the healthcare workers (HCWs) that the influenza vaccine can cause influenza infection 49.1% because it contain live viruses. A18.9% of all respondents in our study shared this misconception. In this study the most commonly reported reasons for non-compliance with vaccination recommendations were fear of contracting illness and concerns about side-effects of the influenza vaccine such as fever, fatigue and myalgia. These findings are consistent with other studies which investigated participants’ main reason for not taking up influenza vaccination. This suggests that vaccination campaigns should include facts about the rate of adverse reactions to the influenza vaccine. Other reasons given by HCPs for non-compliance included the belief that influenza is not serious condition therefore not worth vaccinating 54.8%.In this study, 69.8% of participants reported that not everyone is familiar with influenza vaccination.

A lot of work is needed to increase HCPs’ compliance with influenza vaccination recommendations; interventions should include educational campaigns to address misconceptions. Successful vaccination programmes combine publicity and education for HCPs and other potential vaccine recipients, use of reminder and recall systems, assessment of organization-level vaccination rates combined with feedback to staff, and efforts to remove administrative and financial barriers to vaccination